C. Minnigerode:—Though not a native born, yet a true hearted Virginian.

By John Tyler, Jr., sent. William & Mary College—The fruitful mother of the Principles of Jefferson, Monroe and Randolph-so long as she continues to stand, liberty will stand; when she falls, liberty will fall.

Conway Robinson, sent. The College of 5th William & Mary: An object of interest with every 6th Virginian, for its venerable history and long coninued usefulness: may itsfuture career be no less 7th useful than the past, and its benefits continue to be diffused for a thousand years to come. By Lloyd W. Williams, sent. Thos. R. Dew:

The polished gentleman and finished scholar; so long as he remains in his present station, the friends of old William and Mary have much to 2d Expect—nothing to fear—for prosper she must.

By B. B. Douglas. The Federal Union: May justice and a due regard for the rights of all the structure.

Geography and Arithmetic—Jas.

MATHEMATICS.

Ist Class—W. Williams, medal. parties to the compact, stamp upon it the seal of

Perpetuity.

By B. Wiley. The Henrys, Marshalls, Madisons, Lees, Masons, Randolphs and Tuckers: Virginia may call them her sons, but they are mon property of all lovers of virtue, wisdom and eloquence, wherever they may be found.
William W. Crump: He returns to his alma mater, not as a prodigal, but as a son, who has been out to improve his talent, and now comes to lay his treasure at her feet. By G. Christian. When the Earthly Paradise

was nearly completed, Heaven crowned all her gifts to man with woman. Thos. H. Campbell: His speech this day augurs him a brilliant son of William and Mary. By G. Christian-

Joyfully have we met-Happy have we been; Peacefully may we part, And next year meet again."

of a plentiful dinner, and the cloth being removed, the following sentiments were read. Capt. Har-wood Cary acting as President, and Benj. W. Womack, and Wm. F. Scott, Vice Presidents: REGULAR TOASTS.

 The Day we celebrate.
 The Memory of Washington.
 Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence.

4. Andrew Jackson—The Soldier and States

5. John Tyler, elected by a party that has deserted him-May he recollect that he is still the Chief Magistrate of the Union. 6. The memory of those who achieved our Li-

The Constitution of the United States 8. Union and Texas-Let them be our watch-

9. Freedom of opinion and the right to express it. 10. Old Virginia, our Mother—how we love 11. The fair sex-the greatest boon of Heaven

to man. VOLUNTEERS. Tariff, no Distribution, but heavy crops, and the world for a market, and I will be satisfied with such currency as I can get.

By Benj. W. Womack, V. P. James K. Polk:

The pure patriot, the excellent citizen, the honest man, a descendant of the true Democratic stock. may he be our next President.

By Wm. F. Scott, V. P. The Union: It must be preserved at any sacrifice, except that of Li-

By John B. Bigger, sr. Henry Clay: May the people of the United States leave him, in Novem-ber next, at Ashland, to cut ash poles and eat coon meat, until he learns not to electioneer for the highest office in the gift of a free people. By Wm. L. Womack. Old Virginia: Let none molest her rights, nor set unhallowed feet on her

By James B. Carter. Wm. C. Rives: First a Democrat, next a Conservative, now a supporter of a Whig!!-What will be next, eh! quite too changeable to follow. By Wm. Daniel Womack, (son B. W.)-H. Clay-may his Tory Federalism and Aristocra-

cy keep him at home until he is sent for. United States as expounded by the memorable nia Resolutions. By James A. Bell. Pork: a necessary article in every family, the most suitable at the head of

a table-may the people feel it, and put Polk at The people can never too fully henor a man, whose talents, firmness, and devotion to principle, rescued them from the jaws of the moneyed mon-

By John W. Carter. Thos. H. Benton: May the people of Missouri keep him at home until he is better fit for use. By Egbert Womack. The Mill Boy of the

Slashes: If Uncle Sam trusts his meal bag with him, it will fall in a mul hole. By Harwood Cary. John Tyler: Veto all un-

constitutional acts, and the people will honor you. By James W. Womack, jr. Henry Clay: The arch intriguer and unblushing electioneerer, who was laid upon the shelf in 1840-who was twice ingloriously routed by the Republican party
—May he in 1814 meet the same tate. presentative well worthy the constituents of Ran-

dolph of Roanoke-well done, good and faithful By Egbert Womack. Wm. C. Rives, alias Mr. Fence Worm: He is joined to his idols—let him

alone. By Thomas Bigger. The Whigs: The time is near at hand, when they will rue the day they sacrified their country for one man's ambition.

By Egbert Womack. The Whig Party: The Clay and his party, not upon the ground that her

vernment where it should be, in the hands of the Democracy, and we bid defiance to Henry Clay and all his Federal clique.

By George Wm. Beil. Democrats: Abbor that

Constitution, which had the Congressional sanction after it was framed, as well as it it had been the congressional sanction.

less purity, we can but say, may she act as she

Richmond Academy, held on the 11th July, 1814:

list of the names of those entitled, by their deci- citizenship, in regard even to the General Governlist of the names of those entitled, by their decision, to marks of distinction. They beg leave to sion, to marks of distinction. They beg leave to add their testimony as to the good condition of the school, which, from the opportunities afforded the school, which, from the opportunities afforded the school, which, and a three days' examination, they feel justified in saying, is conducted in such a manner as to deserve the approbation of the Trustees and the confidence of parents. Having tions, longer than their own policy dictates. In Carefully examined the numerous classes into Michigan, Illinois, and we believe some others which the school is divided, they are enabled fixed residence is all that is required to admit the say with confidence, that the system of education adopted by the masters, is excellent, and answers the important purpose of uniting accuracy with a sufficiently rapid progress and variety and extent of studies. They have been accuracy with a sufficiently rapid progress and variety and extent of studies. They have been much pleased with the state of discipline prein the school, and the excellent terms which prevail between the instructors and their | Senate of the United States-followed up this pupils, exhibiting a proper mixture of authority and kindness on one side, and respectful attachment on the other. The school is capable of fur- those persons in Philadelphia, who have recently nishing the most complete preparation for those who may be intended to be transferred to any churches of the emigrants in that city, and who who may be intended to be transferred to any college or university in the U. States.

JAMES M. WICKHAM, JOHN A. MEREDITH, JOHN S. CASKIE, WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, MICHAEL B. POITIAUX,

CHAS. RADZIMINSKIE, 1st Depart.-Gen. Deportment: F. Archer, medal. Jos. Dill, commendation. John Archer, medal. R. Lancaster, M. Clarke, comm. E. Dudley. E Lancaster, medal. Sinton, commend. Attendance, 1st. Depart., J. Walker, medal. N. Walker, commend J. Archer, commend. G. Cannon, medal. D. Walker, medal. J. Sinton, commend.

W. H. Harvie, gold medal for high attainment and general merit. 2d Greek Class-Saml. Bayly, medal. Charles Osborne, commend. Theodore Mayo, medal. commendation.

4th

J. Anderson, commendation. C. F. Osborne, medal. S. Bayly, medal. J. Johns, medal. licero-W. Lyons, medal. E. Bridges, medal and very high commendation.

J. Cooke, medal. Virgil-Jas. Pleasants, medal. Salust-J. Lyle, medal. Cæsar-J. Johnston, medal. Plumer Hobson, commend. Viri Romæ-G. Wallace, J. Archer, \$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$

Historia Sacra—G. Patton, medal and praise. dal and praise for general proficiency

1st English Grammar—E. James, medal. 2d M. Taylor, medal. Geography and Arithmetic-Jas. Sinton, medal.

J. Walker, commendation. 2d Class-C. Lipscomb, medal. J. Blair, commendation. 3d Class-J. Williams, medal. J. Lee, S. Bayly, commendation. J. Dove. E. Myers, E. Bridges, medal.
 J. Græme. 4th Classcommendation. J. Crenshaw.

Ellis, Arithmetic—J. Pegram, medal. 1st French Class—T. Mayo, medal. W. Williams, commendation. G. Ritchie. W. Lyons, B. Bots.

E. Bridges.

mendation.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Myers, Resolved, That the Trustees of the Richmond CELEBRATION IN PRINCE EDWARD. Academy have received with great pleasure the CELEBRATION IN PRINCE EDWARD.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Bachelor's Hall, the residence of Wm. F. Scott, a descendant of an old Revolutionary soldier, in the county of Prince Edward. After a Military parade, under the command of Capt. James B. Carter, the Declaration of Independence was read by Egbert Womack, and an Oration delivered by James A. Bell. The company having partaken of a plentiful dinner, and the cloth being removed. The Trustees having been informed by the rincipal, that John S. Walker has been distinguished throughout the late session of the Aca-demy for his general high standing in his classes, Therefore

Resolved, That a medal be awarded to John S. Walker. Resolved, That the Principal request the Editors of the papers to publish the Report of the Com-mittee of Examiners of the Scholars of the Richmond Academy, and also the Proceedings of the Trustees at their meeting.
By order of the Board of Trustees

WM. BURKE, Secretary.

(From the Globe.) MR. CLAY'S SPECIFICATION, No. 3.— THE MICHIGAN AND ALIEN CASE. Another of the instances of contempt, for the Constitution and laws on the part of the Demoeracy, which Mr. Clay's experience had treasured up, to turn the law and Constitution-loving North Carolinians from the popular party, is the admission of Michigan into the Union. In his speech, just written out by himself, and published By Harwood Cary, President. No Bank, no in the National Intelligencer, we have this pas-

'In connection with the subject on which I am now addressing you, (the New Jersey Case,) the manner of admission of Michigan into the Union is worthy of notice. According to the usage which had uniformly prevailed, prior to the admission of the States of M chigan and Arkansas, a previous act of Congress was passed, authorizing the sense of the people of the Territory to be taken in Convention, and regulating the election of members to that body, limiting their choice citizens of the United States, residing in that Territory. Michigan, without the sanction of a previous act of Congress, undertook, upon her sole authority, to form a Constitution, and demanded admission into the Union. In appointing members to that Convention, a great number of aliens, as well as citizens of the United States, were allowed to vote, against the earnest remonstrances of many resident citizens. Under these circumstances, she applied to Congress to be admitted into the Union. No one questioned, or doubted that she was entitled to be received, whenever she presented herself regularly, and accord-By Wm. H. Cary, sr. The Constitution of the ing to law. But it was objected against her admission-that she had assumed to act against all usage, without the authority of Congress-and that, contrary to the Constitution and laves of the United

States, she had permitted aliens to partake of the elective franchise. What a deadly sin against the Constitution the By Andrew Jackson Cary. James K. Polk: Democracy committed in admitting Michigan into the Union as a State, notwithstanding Mr. Clay and his triends "objected against her admission-that the had assumed to act against all usage, without the authority of Congress!" It will be observed, that the crime here alleged, is "an act against all usage," (not against the Constitution.) it seems "Michigan, without the sanction of an act of Congress, undertook, upon her sole authority, to form a Constitution, and demanded admission into the Union." And has not every other State in the Union, each upon its "sole authority," formed its Constitution? All that the Constitution requires of the General Government is, that it shall guaran-tutocach a Republican form of Government. If Mi-chigan had established a monarchical Government, and demanded admission into the Union, she might properly have been spurned, and com--May he in 1814 meet the same late.

By Jno. T. Carter. Col. E. W. Hubard: A repelled to assume the Republican form before she was recognised as a State fit for admission into the Union. She formed a purely Republican Constitution, and offered it and herself, both at the same time, to the acceptance of Congress; and, exhibiting the population required by law to authorize her admission as a State into the Union, she modestly claimed her rights at the hands of Democrats have been digging their grave ever since 1840—in November, 1841, they will attend their burial.

By Nathan Bell. In our efforts to guide the destination of the state of the stat tinies of the Republic, let us not forget to till the soil. You must work or cat not.

By a Volunteer. With the Union, Texas, free trade, equal rights, no monopolies, and the Go-trempent where it should be in the lead of the control of the power than that inferred in restriction on the power than that inferred in re-

quiring the guaranty of a Republican form of Government,) could not admit Michigan with a Constitution, which had the Congressional sancwhich is idle, (Clay.) but love that which is good, (Polk.) sanctioned by a Congressional act, prescribing the form of Government. The Democracy of Con-By all of us. Virginia: In wishing for her spot- gress colding that Michigan came for admission with the form of Government, required by the with the form of Government, required by the cast acted.

[Communicated.]

THE RICHMOND ACADEMY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Poard Academy held on the Lib Lib 18th.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Communicate of the Communicate of the Communicate of the Communicate of the Union a new State, with the greatest satisfaction. It was not so with the Federal Party—its old prejudice had been touched by the Communicate of the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent, required by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent, required by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent, required by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent, required by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent, required by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent is functioned by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent is functioned by the Constitution—with the requisite population presented by law—performent is functionally and the constitution with the requisite population presented by the constitution with the requisite population with the requisite population presented by the constitution with the requisite population with the requisite population presented by the constitution with the requisite population with the requisite population with the requisite population with the requisite population with the requisite populat Richmond Academy, held on the 11th July, 1814.

Present—James Caskie, Archibald Pleasants, George W. Munford, Samuel Sublett, Doctor Carrington, Gustavus Myers and Nicholas Mills.

Mr. Caskie being appointed chairmun per tems, the following report of the Board of Examiners appointed at a previous meeting, was presented through the Principal:

ALIENS TO PARTAKE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE." But the Constitution in Convention. The crime for which this party sought to exclude Michigan from the Union, consisted in the fact, (to use Mr. Clay's own language), that "SHE HAD PERMITTED ALIENS TO PARTAKE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE." But the Constitution of the decision of th people of Michigan, in permitting aliens to exer-eise the right of suffrage in the choice of the de-The committee appointed by the Trustees of the Richmond Academy to examine the students formed the duty assigned to them, and subjoin a list of the names of those entitled, by their deci-The States, however, are not compelled to exclude emigrants from the right of voting in State Elecemigrant to a share in the Government, which he supports by his means, detends by his arms, and elevates to prosperity by his industry and skill. personal triend and associate of Mr. Clay in the

> demanded of Congress that they should be excluded from the right of suffrage for twenty-one Mr. Archer supported these petitions by declaring that-"The premature exercise of such rights, (rights of suffrage, and eligibility to office,) had gracen to an evil of great magnitude, of which there had, nnhappilubut too recently, been a painful demonstra-tion. If no other person in the National Councils should take up this subject, he would, himself, in the proper time—when that party, (the Whig Party,) should come into power, which would give effect to views of sound policy—introduce some measure such as the memorialists justly concluded had now

proscription of emigrants in his leader's North

Carolina speech, by introducing the petitions of

become necessary. Here, then, is the promise of Mr. Clay's Se-Here, then, is the promise of Mr. Clay's Senate substitute, (supporting the North Carolina speech.) assuring the Philadelphia memorialists, that "when that party, (meaning Mr. Clay's,) should come into pover, rhich would give effect to views of sound policy, he would, himself, introduce some measure, such as the memorialists justly concluded had now become necessary." It appears that the memorialists have concluded that it "had now become necessary." become necessary" to burn the churches of the emitry hitherto to invite to the blessings of a home and citizenship among us. It is hardly possible that Mr. Clay, and his friend Mr. Archer, can Proprietor of the Fincastle and Proprietor of grants, whom it has been the policy of our coun-W. Lyons, Commendation.

John Dove, medal.

J. Pleasants, commendation.

J. Pleasants, commendation.

J. Pleasants, commendation.

party they patronize in this conclu might fall under the denunciation of Mr. Clay's speech against the Democracy, and be chargeable with "contempt to the Constitution, to the large and the public authorities." And while they christened their political opponents Barnburners, (a new and favorite appellation for the Loco Focos, given and layorie appendictor to the Irish Democrats, who have fled from English oppression in their native land,) they might feel apprehensive, that the phrase would be justly retaliated, by giving them the cognomen of CHURCHBURNERS.

HENRY S. KANE, THE DEMOCRATIC

We had the pleasure on Monday, of hearing a speech from this gentleman.—We had heard partially, at Grayson, two weeks since Mr. Kane is master of the topics of a political speech at this crisis. He handles the Whigs with gloves off. He exposed in a plain and palpable manner, the false and absurd, and known to be talse (when made) promises of the Whig party of 1810. Promises of Clay and Crittenden and the whole generation of stumpers of 1840. He expos-ed Mr. Clay's vile disregard of the express vill of constituents, by his course in the celebrated bar-gain intrinse and gain, intrigue and corruption act of making John Quincy Adams President, in 1825, and in the utter disregard of Kentucky's will in the Bankrupt act in 1811, '42,

He exposed in naked deformity, Mr. Clay's American system, Bank, Tariff, the Internal Improvement or National debt-showed how the one was dependent on the other-How the Bank as the recipient of the public revenues, would pro-mote her own interests by swelling to the highest point, the Tariff of duties and expenditures of public money-How the capitalists and the rich would be leagued together in support of their measures, and that the extent of their misrule and tax gathering would only be restrained by their fears of resistance from a tax-burthened people. In reply to some of the positions on the tariff of protection and prohibition, assumed by Mr. Shelley, he asked of Mr. Shelley, a very pertinent and posing question—when you have consumma-ted your scheme of producing all and buying nothing, where will you get your revenue? Can on get it in any other form, than by direct taxa-Mr. Sheffey was silent, for in his excursion thro' the prolific fields of political learning, he had pronounced deep-drawn and heavy anathemas upon direct taxation. But in eagerness for a selfnade, self-existant, and perfectly independent mation, one withdrawn from commercial inter-course with the nations of the earth, he had driven the means of revenue from the custom officers, and left the country high and dry and free, without intercourse or nationality of society with any of the nations of the earth. Revenue, means to support the government, he was aware, must come. He did not want it from trade, and dared not collect it directly.—He was silent. Mr. Kane is a self-made man-an energetic speaker-an informed man .- Wytheritle Republican.

[From the Baltimore American.]

LATE FROM MEXICO. Death of Sentmanat and total failure of his expelition .- Dates from Vera Cruz to the 20th ultimo. and from the city of Mexico to the 16th ultimo, have been received at New Orleans. The rash and daring General Sentmanat, who left New Orleans a short time since with a band of men to revolutionize Tobasco, met with a melancholy end. It seems that the brig which bore Sentmanat. being briskly pursued by the brig of war Santa Anna, was thrown upon the coast of Tobasco, be tween the bar of Christopee and the principal Sentmanat, accompanied by his small troop of 75 or 80 men, betook themselves to the mountain, whence they proceeded to Tamulte, on the Sabine. They were met on the route by a detachment of troops commanded by General Cas-tro, and defeated with the loss of a number of Several of the survivors were captured, and emong the rest Sentinanat himself.

He was shot at Jalapa, near Tobasco, on the 18th ultimo, after receiving the consolations of eligion. General Sentmanat was a sen-in-law Bernard Marigny, Esq., member eject to the convention to revise the constitution of Louisiana, and has a wife and family residing in New Or-leans. One account states that fourteen of the prisoners were executed at the same time with Sentmanat, and several others were in hourly ex-

pectation of death. The Mexican papers state that Sania Anna has sent orders to Gen. Woll to publish a decree at once to the effect that the armistice with Texas is at an end, and that hostilities are to be immediately recommended with vigor. Report has it that Santa Anna has ordered Gen. Woll to advance on Texas. He has called upon Congress to furnish him with 30,000 men and \$4,000,000, wherewith to recommence the war against Texas.* General Reyes has been appointed Minister of War and Marine, in place of Tornell, and Gen. Gomez de la Cottini, first officer of the War Bureau. Gen. Valentine Canalizo has been chosen commander of the army destined to operate against Texas. The new Minister of War has ordered the militia into immediate and active service; and it would seem that Santa. Anna is determined to make a strong attempt to re-subju-

gate Texas. The news of the rejection of the annexation treaty had not reached Mexico.

The United States frigate Potomac arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ult. The Vandalia, Vincennes, Somers, and steamer Union were mo-

mentarily expected. *The Congress has refused to allow Santa Anna to raise more than one million, and that not by forced loans. They will not grant a further increase of the army. Indeed, this whole movement against Texas is a humbur. Santa Anna cannot spare 500 men to march into Texas.

according to Waddy Thompson .- [Enquirer. TOO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS .-LICORICE.—We have on hand, and shall continue to receive from Importers, the best brands Calabria Licorier. Also an assortment of second and third qualities—all for sale at the lowest DAVENPORT & ALLEN.

21-6t A BARBACUE—The Winds of Henrico, and the City of Richmond, will hold an old fashioned Virginia Free Barbacue at Howard's GROVE, near Richmond, on the Mechanicsville Turnplice, to which they respectfully invite their friends of this Congressional District, without dis-tinction of parties. The Barbacue will commence on Thursday, the 25th instant, and continue three days if necessary—and it is desirable that our friends be at the Grove by 10 o'clock that day, as much good speaking is expected upon National affairs. We respectfully request of our Whig friends to bring with them their Flags and

J. B. KEESEE, of Henrico, SAMPSON JONES, of Richmond, Committee July 19, 1814. Resolution of the Henrico Clay Club, July 1, 1844. Resolved, That each Whig of the County who may attend said Barbaeue, do carry ample provision for himself and friends.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC. Daily Line of Stages,—The un-dersigned, proprietor of the Line of Stages running from Lynchburg via New London and Liberty, to Fincastle and the Big Lick, hereby informs the public, that he has established a DAILY LINE of Stages from Lynchburg to Fincastic, connecting with a daily line of Mr. William A. Mastin's from Fincastle, by the Sweet and Red Springs, to the White Suf-phur, which connects with a daily line now in full operation to Guyandotte. At the Sweet Springs, there is a tri-weekly line of Stages running to the Salt and Red Sulphur, and from the White Sulphur there is a daily line running by the Warm and Hot Springs on to Staunton, Va The daily Stages of the proprietor, from Lynch-burg, intersect with the Steam and Packet Boats at Lynchburg and stages will, on the arrival of the boats, be ready, on the banks of the Canal, to convey passengers and their baggage to any Tavern to which they may go, in Lynchburg, free

The tri-weekly line from Lynchburg to Big Lick is still in operation, leaving Lynchburg every Monday. Wednesday and Friday, passing through Salem and Christiansburg by Farie's line to Wythe C. H., and thence by Boyd & Co.'s line, through Abingdon, to Blountsville,

There is no night-travelling on either of the the same.' above routes of the Proprietor; and passengers coming from the West or South will reach act business and take the line of boats to Richmond next morning.

He would say to those who wish to visit the are in good order; and the view from the Blue Ridge, over which the Stages pass, is equal in grandeur of scenery to a view from the Peaks of

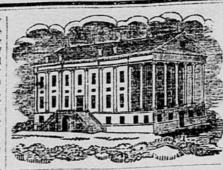
Having at considerable expense provided himself with fine and comfortable coaches, excellent teams and sober and careful drivers, and pledging himself to spare no pains or expense to accommodate those who may choose to patronise him, he respectfully asks the patronage of the Fare to Fincastle and Big Lick reduced to \$3,

and way travel in proportion.

WM. TERRY, Proprietor.

The undersigned, proprietor of the line of Stages from Fincastle to the White Sulphur Springs, would say to the Public, that his daily line connects with that of Mr. William Terry from Lynchburg, on which there is no night travelling; that he has good coaches and teams, and careful drivers, and he assures the public that there shall be no detention of passengers after they reach his

Fare reduced through to the White Sulphur White Sulphur Line.



RICHMOND, VA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1844. TO THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA! The Central Committee beg leave, most re-

specifully, to recommend to you the postpone-ment of the Charlottesville Conventien, from the 3d Monday of August to Tuesday, the 10th of September. The reasons for assuming this sibility are-1st. Because, we are not certain, that all the counties in the Commonwealth will have an opportunity of meeting in primary assemblies, and appointing delegates; and we wish to see every

county, without exception, fully, ably, and ciently represented in that important body.

2d. Because, many of the Delegates appoint the believe of the Delegates appoint the D who are in the habit of visiting our Western Springs, will find it too late in the season to go on to these watering places on the 19th of Au-gust, and too early to return to their respective homes—whereas the 10th of September will be most apt to accommodate every delegate of this

And, Jelly. Because it will be scarcely possible to procure that copious series of documents, which it is so important to circulate among the people, and which it is, in fact, one of the great

ligeets of the Convention to accomplish.

It would be desirable, indeed, to place these papers, as soon as possible in the possession of the people; but when it is recollected with what case and rapidity such documents-when collected together at one point-may be disseminated, like light from a focus, to the different quarters of the Commonwealth, by delegates anxious to dis-charge their duties, and prepared with the means of immediate transportation, this argument, in favor of an early Convention, may be consider-

ably weakened, if not altogether superseded. The Central Committee also think it their duty to make another suggestion. There is but one robable mode by which we may be defeated in Virginiz. If the laws of the land, in relation to the right of suffrage, be efficiently carried into execution-if spurious votes are not palmed upon us—if no pipe-laying votes be poured in from the border States—if votes of no description be mul-tiplied upon our polls, which are not legitimately exercised according to the laws-and if the Commissioners of our elections will discharge their dutes "without fear, favor or affection," or be compelled to answer to the very laws which some of them may be prompted by party feelings to violate, by the enforcement of the penalties which they impose, we have no fear of meeting our adversaries before any tribunal of the people of Va. which they may select for the arbitrament of our respective differences of opinion. This purity of the right of suffrage, it is the solid and permanent interest of all parties to preserve, with almost all the sanctity that is due to the temples of our Holy Reli-gion. No free government can long exist, in open violation of this fundamental privilege. It is, as the Charlottesville Convention of '10 justly observed, "a right inestimable to freemen. It has been guaranged to every citizen in the State, who has, in the language of the Bill of Rights, 'sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and at-tachment to the community.' It is a right which, when properly protected and guarsied, compre-hends within itself the power to preserve and main-tain every other right—It is the foundation stone of the Republican edifice-It is the fountain, from which flow the great blessings of a free country. Snake that corner stone, and the whole building may crumble in ruin upon our heads! Corrupt that fountain, and you poison liberty at its very source. It is that formidable power, which atfords security against tyranay and oppression: which enables the people to harl from an unde-served eminence, all unfaithful servants, who abuse their confidence, and pervert the authority with which they are invested, to promote some unworthy object, or to advance an unholy ambition. It presents the opportunity and the occasion to discountenance profligate politicians, and to reject those officers, whose principles are in confleet those officers, whose principles are in con-flict with the wishes and the interests of a ma-jority of the people; whilst itenables a liberal, a tree and an enlightened people to sustain, encou-rage and cheer on those faithful servants, who devote their talents, their time, their lives to the service of their country. It bestows those rewards and honors which, while they distinguish and elevate the individual, endow him with the power of promoting the interest and giory of the nation." But in a heated struggle between excited par-ties, it may happen that a temporary advantage from some loose construction of the laws—from some spurious voting created in the bosom of our State, or interpolated from the border States—may tempt some of the Commissioners of elections to relax their offices, and to admit votes without ade quate caution and rigorous restrictions. When we remember, too, that there is no subsequent remedy

provided for this abuse—no means for purging the polls in the case of a Presidential election— and when, in a doubtful contest, the very suspicion of remissness or of fraud is calculated to embitter the issue, and excite dissatisfaction and perhaps opposition to the result, we deem it best on every ac count to provide every reasonable guard against its possible occurrence. We would not hastily suspect any party in Virginia of such abuses. We would any party in Viginia not assume the character of immaculate purity, for our own party. We would not willingly be-lieve any Commissioners in Virginia capable of knowingly violating the laws of their country. -But when statements have reached us, authenticated by respectable names, that in some counties a considerable number of spurious votes have been carved out of waste and moun tainous lands-that, in another county, overtures have been made to introduce spurious voters from

tion refused, in the election of 1810, to admit challenges, and put the contested voter to the oath, we hope we may be excused for calling your attention to the following suggestions: 1. We advise the Delegates of the Convention to investigate the movements in their respective counties, and bring with them a statement of the Polk, the grandfather, with having

another State-and when we are told, that in an-

other county the Whig Commissioners of elec-

2. To confer at home upon the best and most respectful mode of enforcing the rigorous execution of the Election Laws-and of pledging them-

tion of the Election Laws—and of pledging them-selves to the enforcement of their penalties. The laws relative to the duties of Commis-sioners in the Presidential election, and their responsibilities, require them, in the first place, to take an oath before entering upon the discharge of their duties to execute faithfully and truly, acceptant duties to execute faithfully and truly, acceptant property that regulates the judgment of cording to the law of the office of Commissioner. and they swear that they will, to the best of their skill and judgment, admit all persons to rate, enti-tled to do so, who may apply, and reject all not so are their grandfathers were, but what they are? thed to do so, who may apply, and reject all not so are their great deeds and patriotic services?—
entitled—and that they will make a fair and true
Even if Col. Polk's grandfather had been a Toru, return of the persons voted for as Electors, and it would have been a matter of high honor and of the number of votes given for each. The law credit to the grandson, that he had the indealso provides, "that nothing in this or any other pendence of mind to act for himself, and also provides, that hearing in this of any other persence of initial to accept minisch, and act shall be so construed as to authorize or re- to embrace, with andor, the Republican instiquire the Commissioners to permit any person to rote unless they shall decide, that such person is sertion that Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather, was entitled to vote; and for the purpose of better enabling them to decide upon cases of doubtful votes, they are hereby empowered to swear any person, (whose right to vote may be questioned,) to answer such questions and make such statements in relation to his right to vote as they may deem proper. It then imposes the following penalty on the Commissioners: "Or if any Commissioners of the Governor, under the authority of the Enquirer:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

THE LAST HUMBUG OF THE COONS! sioner shall fail to attend, or refuse to take the poll, being required to do so by a candidate or person. State of North Carolina," in 1831. In this offithe Whig Central Committee labored hard to qualified to vote, or shall take it contrary to law; shall make or sign a false return, or shall falsify the polls or tickets by erasure, alteration or otherwise, he or they so offending shall, for the proceedings to Congress, and delivered the kumbug on which the candid opponents of Texas a whirlwind, they have set themselves to

Lynchburg by 5 o'clock P. M., in time to trans- tue of any interest or pretended interest, in real sided in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg coun- looking solely to the value of his real estate. voting or offering to vote, in any election by virestate, whether the same shall purport to be a freehold or only a chattel real, under or pursuant to any deed, when such deed is without any good Virginia Springs this season, that they will find this a pleasant and expeditious route. The roads the parties thereto as not intended to vest in the grantees any beneficial interest in the property which they purport to convey, but for the purpose merely of enabling them to vote; and declares such person, his aiders, abetters and advisers, to be guilty of a mislemeanor, and subjects them to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs b dictment or information before any Court of Record for the County or Corporation in which the offence shall be committed; and subjects them moreover to confinement in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months.

This law also prohibits the execution of such fraudulent deeds, and subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and to confinement in jail for not more than three months -The act of last session prohibits any person voting more than once, or voting by reason of his own procurement falsely to be assessed with a part of the revenue, and subjects the offender to a fine of any such efforts to cast a nettle on the grave of vors being shown—and no partial injustice inone hundred dollars therefor, recoverable by mere motion.

the vote of any person who may offer to vote, unless he believes such person to be qualified to vote, or unless such person shall swear to his right.

The same act contains this clause; ficer failing to perform any duty by this act required, for failing to perform which, no specific penalty bath been herein before prescribed by this act, shall for such failure forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the Literary fund, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,

nor less than fifty dollars," And the act of 1838, imposes an additional fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than three months, upon any officer who shall, wilfully and corruptly, withhold the polls which he is required by law to return. Carry out these laws, faithfully, in the spirit in which they are enacted, both in regard to the Commissioners of the Elections, and to those who offer to vote, and we are willing to abide the issue which may be presented-and to submit, obediently, if not without regret, to the verdict of a Free Peoole, even though it may result in giving the vote

of Virginia to Henry Clay himself. With another recommendation, we will bring the present hasty Address to a close The Fede-ral Central Committee of this city have deter-mined to supersede their own State Convention at Charlottesville, and to substitute in lieu of it a mass Convention in each District. Whilst this arrangement enables us, without the slightest inconvenience, to postpone our own State Convention from August to September, it permits us to avail ourselves of the advantages of their example, and to have Mass Conventions of our own party. We would, therefore, most respectfully recommend to our friends in every District to make arrangements for Mass Conventions of the Republican Party, to be held in each District, after due exer tions have been made to obtain full assemblages and popular Oraotors, as soon after the adjournment of the Charlottesville Convention, also, as may permit printed copies of its proceedings to be circulated through the State-Say, in all the month of October.

In a word, march on with the enthusiasm which now distinguishes you, until the last tap of the drum be heard in the battle—and the day must THOS. RITCHIE, Chairman of the Central Committee be ours.

RICHMOND, July 19, 1814.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS. For the first two or three days, the Tropic Whig) had two splendid cuts of the coon "throt-

thing" the Democratic cock. The next and every subsequent paper were stripped of this victorious emblem. We were at once satisfied, by this sign alone, that the Whigs had struck their flag, and had surrendered Louisiana to the Democra-The returns from the country soon confirm ed this view, and we are now justified in setting down Louisiana as a sure Republican State.— Polk and Dallas will commence their triumphant course from the mouth of the Mississippi, and sweep the whole valley of that noble rive

The papers received vesterday make the elec-tion of Morse (D.) in the 4th district certain.— He is now 61 ahead, and the parishes of Union, Ouachita, Bossier, and Caldwell to hear from, which in 1843 gave 189 Democratic majority .-The majority of Morse will be about 250. The Senate is Democratic by one majority. The lower House, we have no doubt is also ours, though the returns are not all in. The Whigs still claim it by two majority; but we have compared their own returns, and cannot expher out but 30 Whigs, just one-half. These Whigs are such a grasping et that to arrive at the truth, it is always a safe rule to strike off a good deal of what they

In the Convention we have a handsome majo-The following are already elected Senatorial delegates to the Convention, being 9 Demo-

John R. Grymes, Parish of Orleans Isaac T. Preston Jefferson. Gilbert Leonard. West Feliciana, T. W. Scott, St. Tammany, M. G. Penn, St. James, Kenner, W. Col. Brazeale, Caddo. Gen. Jos. Walk Rapides. M B Sellers W Concordia. Felix Garcia, St. Charles, Lafourche, Opelousas, Thomas Pugh, W. Thos. H. Lewis, W. Declouet, Airakapas, Voorrhies. St. Martin.

Of the general result the Courier of the evening of July 10th, thus speaks: We are sure of a large Democratic majority

in the convention and a fair one in the Senate.— We have no doubt that we shall have a decided majority in the House of Representatives. As to the State at large, in reference to the Pre-

sidential election, let us look to the Congressional elections, as the best criterion by which to form the congressional toents, and have changed their whole organization. The Central Clay Club is virtually dissolved. an opinion. In the first and third districts, the Whigs regarded any opposition to the Democratic candidates, Messrs Slidell and Dawson, as uttery hopeless, and they offered none. In the first, they endeavored to bring torward a gentleman of our party of great popularity in the district—but they endeavored in vain; he spurned their offers to In the third district they got up four Whig can-

didates in succession, who all backed out, having as little notion of the grinning honor of being beaten, as Sir John Falstaff had,

"In the first district, then, we may safely estimate the Democratic majority at 400. In the third, at 800. In the fourth, at 250. Making in all 1450. To counterbalance this, the Whigs have the 2d district, in which none of them will be hardy enough to claim a majority approaching to half of 1450. The utmost they can reasonably expect is about 300-and even that majority would be superseded, if we had fair play with the Elliott With those votes, we should have a majority in the second district, and probably a majoriof 2,000 throughout the State.

The Spectator says that Thibodeaux, the only Whig elected to Congress, and a large number of City says: In Accomack District alone we shall

THE WHIGS ARE HARD RUN.

The Whigs have labored in vain to find any tangible objection to James K. Polk. It is in vain that they have searched the records for facts people. His private character is above reproach and his public acts have been firm and consistent. His successful opposition to the moneyed king has endeared him to the people, and his enemies have abandoned their attacks upon him, to turn their impotent assaults upon the memory The Whigs charge Ezekiel counties, and bring with them a statement of the policy, the grandfather, with having been a Tory in the Revolution. The Richmond Whig of Wedmost conspicuous portion of its columns. Even admitting the charge to be true, ought it to influence the minds of the American people ?-In this country, we are not in the habit of looking to the blazoned heraldry of men's ancestral property that regulates the judgment of the enlightened voters of America They do not, in enquiring ato the characters of men, ask what before us, sent by a triend, an official pamphlet, styled "The Declaration of Independence, by the citizens of Mecklenburg county, on the 20th day or otherwise, he or they so offending shall, for every such offence, fortest and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs in an action of debt, before any Court of record in this Commonwealth, by any person who will sue for the same."

The law of 1841-42, prohibits any one from voting or offering to yote, in any election by virtue to the commonwealth of the same of the same is a same of the proceedings to Congress, and delivered the hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs in an action of debt, before any Court of record in this Congress from the State of N. Carolina." Capt. Jack says: "I was in the Revolutionary war from the commencement to the close. For some time of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana into the Commonwealth, which the candid opponents of Texas some plausible pica to arrest its violence—and timing the naturally expected from such a jet in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in the commence of the new home in a few words: Will the opening of a new home in the commence of the new home in the commence of the new home in a few words in the commence of the new hom

been a Tory in the Revolution. The Whigs have but shown their own weakvirtuous, not to stamp with severe reprobation

the glorious patriots of the Revolution! to vote as housekeepers, tax payers and heads of families, from voting out of the county, city, town clusively the last Scion of Democracy, in Harri-

21—6t | conducting an election, shall not enter on the poll | of men are to be believed, there were scores of cotton for herself, without being at all dependent | many, from Holland, Switzerland, &c. &c. with

Whigs, in 1840, who will not vote for Clay in on us. Owing to her superior wealth and ad-1814. no more Bankrupt laws, and they have declared brought under cultivation, much more quickly no more banking the passage of that act. The Texas question will also influence some Whig votes for cotton to England free of duty, and of receiving Polk and Dallas, if their declaration of intention | English manufactures in return free of duty, (an

is any evidence of the fact."

ter Virginian CHANGES! CHANGES!! MILL CREEK, Berkeley co., Va. Mr. Editor: It is with pleasure that I inform you about the way we do things in this part of ly staunch supporters of the Harrison cause, have renounced Whiggery for ever. The former says that he will not go it for Clay, and the latter is actually a supported by the supporters of the planters, would be forced to cultivate of the planters, would be forced to cultivate of the planters. tive and zealous in the cause of Polk and Dallas.

Hiram McKowan, late President of the Mill ly doing battle in the same cause-so also has Wysong, P. M. at Darksville. Grove, P. M. at Mill Creek, too, has left the Clay Club, and if he is not found swelling the tide of victory by voting for Polk and Dallas, he will not be at the polls against them.

have discovered the error of their ways, but these I know and if you deem it of any importance to give this letter publicity, it is at your service. I would be reduced to a mere song, will try and furnish you with an additional list other hand, would be our condi-S. FILTCH. The greater quantity of cotton, sugar and rice land we have, the better it is for the grain-grower

The Winchester Virginian gives a glowing description of the Grand Rally of the Tenth Le-gion-Joseph H. Samuels was the President of the day. We find the following in the Virginian: Communicated.

The Tenth Legion of Virginia Democracy to their brethren throughout the United States Greeting: Cheerily friends !-- the cause goes gloriously

onward! We have had a noble rally. Thousands upon thousands attended our meeting. From Hill and from Dale, From Mountain and Valley, From far and from near,

They came to the rally. Dallas-Texas and Oregon; and our principles are anti-Bank-anti-Internal Improvement by the General Government—anti-Tariff shaped for pro-tection merely, anti-Assumption of the State Debts swords into ploughshares, and that fertile region. by the General Government,—anti-Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—industrious, thriving race of planters, would be

sink or swim. Our feast, too, was a lovely one; rich, though not gorgeous; sumptuous, though not superflu-ous; abundant, though not wasteful; and, better than all, race to all who might wish to partake of it. 'Twas a lovely sight to see brethren from points so distant and so different in pursuits, and bent and determined on noble achievements!-Our feast was the banquet of Union and Re-

litical integrity; pro, morality, and anti-Henry Clay. Under these our mottoes we will triumph

or perish; and with these our principles we will

The ladies, too, (Lord bless them,) were with us. Hundreds and hundreds of the fairest were there. They nobly presented us a beautiful banner; and by the magic of their charms, and the motto of their standard,* they dissolved us into ne. Henceforth we march forward an invincible Legion, and our battle cry should be-Polk and -Texas and Victory! Go, ye, brethren. and do likewise, and union and energetic zeal shall give as success.

JOS. H. SAMUELS, Chm'n.

J. H. WARTMAN, Editor Rockingham Register, S. C. SAMUELS, of Woodstock, and J. C. Bowyen, Editor Winchester Virginian, Soct's. · The motto on the Ladies' standard was, Union and Democracy.

MORE DISORGANIZATION! The Whig Central State Committee have, with one fell swoop, "revoked" the Charlottesville Con-vention, which was solemnly agreed on by the Whig Convention of last Winter. This Central Committee, like the Federal party, do not consider themselves bound by the instructions of their consti-tuents, and have changed their whole organizaon account of its "grannyism," and now the mainspring of their machinery, the Charlottes-ville Convention, is suddenly abandoned. District Conventions are to be substituted in its stead. What, then, do the Whigs rely on as their lever to earry Virginia? It is the young men of the City of Richmond. They met on Tuesday night. sion as to the exact and proper age of a "young man." Some individuals of an uncertain age endea-vored to gain admission; but the "boys" outvoted them. It was finally settled, that all under 26 should be 'deemed and considered' to be 'young men,' and over 26 should be known as "grannies" or drones in the Whig hive. It was further resolved, that the Young Men's Club should be "subsidiary to the Central Clay Club." This, then, is the grand result of the master-stroke of the Whig, which was to carry the Old Dominion by storm! The "young men" are to play second fiddle to the "grannies" of the Club House. Democrats of the country! Do you not already tremble in your shoes at this

combined movement? The Whig of Wednesday has the following

the entire vote! They are wonderful fellows, these

same Democrats!" In 1840, the Whigs carried the Accomack Disto lower his popularity with the mass of the peo-people. His private character is above reproach some excellent judges confidently believe, we shall abstract from the Whig strength 1,900 votes, which will make a gain on our side of 3,800, near 4,000. We did not refer to 4,000 changes, but to the Democratic gain of near 4,000. The Whig will see that the thing is recy possible, and that our calculation is entirely within the plain rules of arithmetic; it is certainly more true than the Whig humbug, that "high duties make low prices;" or, the more you add to a thirg the smaller it becomes. The Whig must accustom itself to such simple calculations; for, before the Presidential Election is over, we will hear of many such "wonderful" results.

> The Dinner to John W. Jones will take place toteresting occasion, and will infuse new spirit into viating the pressure, making money plential the firm Democracy of the Metropolitan District. The Committees are as follow: Committee of Arrangements,-Charles H. Hyde. William F. Ritchie, R. O. Haskins, Allen M. Lyon, William Wallace, Green Hall and J. B.

Committee of Invitation,-Thes, Ritchie, Thos, B. Bigger, Danl. Trucheart, James Bosher, John Lynch, Thos. H. Ellis and S. D. Denoon. flection that his wife and children are deof the ordinary comforts of life, would be the Committee of Tousts .- Robert G. Scott Thomas | with a smiling and happy home, where for Ritchie, jr., Thos, T. Giles, R. G. Scott, jr., John S. Caskie, W. W. Crump and R. W. Henry. would dispense ber gifts with a moderate but was a benignant hand!

The Officers elected are President,-Thomas Ritchie Vice Presidents.-Robert G. Scott, William D. Federalists in disguise, and pursuing the same

ty; was privy to a number of meetings of some of | would be willing to see these, and the other cotton, the most influential and leading characters of that sugar, and rice-growing sections of the country, This monstrous fabrication is here thoroughly crushed to the earth. No one will believe that Congressional District; but then he shows clearly for the emigration of our own white people. Ezekiel Polk, who "took the lead" in a Declara- enough that this injury will fall upon them with even if a very few of our white citizens the Declaration by Congress, could ever have It is the existence of Texas, and not her position of Texas, yet, it is certain that infinite as one of the States of the Union, that will depreciate these lands. Annihilate her, and the cot-Col. Polk's favor. The American people are too now suffers from the competition of Mississippi; son county, kills off all such boastings:

"We again assure the Enquirer, that he may much more rapidly than if she were a part of the extensive emigration of our slaves, and who does a much more rapidly than if she were a part of the extensive emigration of our slaves, and who does not see, that not only the Northern white men. cry raised about Union. England would find there what she so not see, that not only the Northern white men. where the land lies.

The act of 1830-31 provides, that the officer the changes in the North-west. If the declarations much desires—a country where she might raise the sturdy white laborers from the North-west.

The honest farmers of the country want vantages, the soil of Texas would be quickly arrangement, to which effect, would doubtless be any evidence of the fact.

We find the following in the last Winchescotton in Texas would be so much more valuable than the same employment in the U. States and she would be able to sell to England so much cheaper than our cotton growers, that they you about the way we do things in this part of the country. Below you will find a few of the the country. Below you will find a few of the many changes from Whiggery to Democracy, that have come under my personal observation.

Colbert Holliday and Reuben Custar, former-would sink low, far below what the equal competition of Texas, as a State of this Union, could Three-fourths, or one-half of the planters, would be forced to cultivate other crops-in all probability to raise corn, wheat, and tobacco-and to come in competition with us in Creek Clay Club, is off at a tangent, and is brave- the sale of these articles-instead of furnishing a market for their consumption—what then would be the state of things? The cotton lands of the United States would be forced, by the superior advantages allowed to Texas in the English markets, to discontinue the culture of cotton, to turn to the raising of grain-and the grain-growing There are many others I have heard of, who rediscovered the error of their ways, but these any thing that Providence might permit, and that necessity might suggest. The price of our lands other hand, would be our condition if Texas were admitted into the Union

produce articles to rival ours, but they are too vahuable to be appropriated to such purposes—so long as England has to look to us for her supplies They buy their corn, wheat, &c., from others, and make their payments with the money acquired from their more valuable crops. Until lately the Southern and South-western States have at forded a market for the great grain-growing States of the West, Ohio, Indiana, &c., and have thereby prevented these from entering into competition with our farmers in our markets; but within a few years past grein has been shipped down the Mississippi to Norfolk and And such a rally!—Never was a meeting more cuthus iastic! The speaking was fine, and richly diversified. A Taylor, a Letcher, a Smith and a ling the revival of trade, been kept at the lowest Patterson; a Randolph, a Gordon, and others, were and most miserably reduced prices. And this with us. Coonery was literally dissected, and exposed in its treacherous deformity, and it only remains to "use it up" in November. To the completing of the work, as far as we can, we pledge annexing Texas to the Union. Take her into ourselves, by all honorable means. The motions the confederacy restore quiet, tranquillity and a ourselves, by all honorable means. The motioes the confederacy: restore quiet, tranquillity, and a sense of security to her agitated population. Let of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands— pro, the veto power—pro, public virtue,—pro, po-nish an ample demand for all the grain, &c now shipped from the Mississippi to our ports-and leave our farmers possessed of at least their own markets and free from the ruinous competition with which they have contended for the last fivor six years.
That our State would suffer any damage from

and tobacco planter of Virginia. Such lands could

what our opponents are pleased to call the depopulation, of selling a portion of our almost worthless negroes, (worthless because they are too numerous to be put to valuable employments) for high prices, and by bringing their purchase money into the State, increasing the amount of on circulating medium-affording the means of pay ing offold debts, and of conducting future impro ments-and by having the place supplied by white pers inform us, that within the last two or three years, companies of German emigrants have pur chased large tracts of land in Virginia, in Haly and the adjoining counties, and settled on them Who objects to selling off the surplus of a superabundant negro population, and supplying its plawith respectable and industrious emigrants settled on their purchased farms, adorning and beautify ing the State, improving the soil and calling forth the hidden resources of the country—instead of having an idle race of negroes hanging like an in cubus upon its energies, locking up every health ful function and avenue of prosperity, and con-verting this fertile region, which ought to be the garden spot of the Union, into the barren briar overed field of the sluggard.

What patriot, however, would object to so im portant a measure as the annexation of Texas

even had it the effect of reducing the value of

from it-counterbalancing more than a thousan

fold this supposed evil, especially when he considers how it will affect the price of labor, and how it secures the country from the scourge of an overflow

lands, when he reflects on the vast benefits to flow

the appalling and frightful increase of this clasvalue has depreciated from thirty to fally pecent; their annual bires have tallen off imm ly, and the price of labor is so reduced by their numbers, that to render them more valuable, w see them daily forced into mechanical employ-ment, which would seem most proper for our white citizens; and the white arrizan and mechani family in case and competence. Their numbers have been somewhat kept down by the drain to Louisiana and other States; but the demand for them in those States is now greatly reduced and may be expected to cease entirely i condition then. Fancy to yourselves what would be our situation now, had no slaves ever been earried from Virginia to Georgia, Alabama, Loussiana, and other States. We should have been overrun by the African race. They would have swarmed upon us like the locuses of Egypt de vouring our substance, and scattering desolation around them-till the whole congrithe Whigs elected to the Legislature are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas.

gain near four thousand?

"The whole vote, (Whig and Democrat,) in ing skin of a slaughtered victim. Of the directed Wise's District, in 1840, was less than 1,000—so that the Democracy are about to gain more than numbers of the subject race so multiplied as a encourage them to grapple for the mastery, I shall not attempt to draw the frightful pictor -the picture of our beloved land rent by c vil fends, and drenched in hostile gore shed b domestic hands. Some of these awful conse quences we may reasonably anticipate, un less some other drain be furnished in the place of the Southern States, which are now nearly supplied, and which will shortly cease their demands now in existence, may live to see the day who an overshadowing negro population will darker our land, and scatter blight and mildew on the little remnants of prosperity that yet linger amount us. Texas supplies that drain—She is the safet valve on which we may rely—Admit her into the Union and a market is supplied for our surplus. slaves; their numbers, instead of increasing pressing upon us, will gradually diminish no row, at Goddin's Spring. It will be a most in- for which they will sell will flow into the State. fording the means of paying off old debts, a carrying on future improvemens, whilst the vaum left by the negroes, that would be sent aw would admit a demand for labor, and for labor fair prices—and in this manner many a man w cannot obtain leave to toil for his bread, and

Wren, John M. Gregory, John F. Wiley and creditable policy in their expedients, as they har adopted in their alias name.) are always starts some new hobby, some fresh humbug to blind eyes of the People. Such is the course that the Cer tral Committee of this city have adopted in their adeaptandum Address—the last Humbur of State of North Carolina," in 1831. In this official record, we find on page 16 a certificate on the 7th December, 1819, of Captain James Jack, who went on to Philadelphia as "the bearer of the proceedings to Captain and the price of our lands, and a depreciation in the price of our lands, and a decrease of our population. As this is the only decrease of our population. Texas is sweeping down the Coon columns. of public concern, by the fear of a period nent depreciation of their lands. thing in the same strain of the reasoning that a gentleman from N. York adopts, writing to the N. Y. Express, who is ruralizing in the vicinity county on the subject, before the final adoption of the resolutions—and at the time they were adopted; among those who appeared to lake the lead, may be mentioned: Hezekiah Alexander, who gestimed to admit of controversy; but that Texas, with the subject to admit of controversy; but that Texas, with the subject the strain of the peopling of the vast grain-growing regions of the West will cause our lands to be of less value, is too clear to admit of controversy; but that Texas, with may be mentioned: Hezekiah Alexander, who generally acted as Chairman, John McKnitt Alexander, as Secretary, Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, Maj. John Dardson, Maj. (afterwards Gen.) Wm. Davidson, Col. Thomas Polk, (the grand-nucle of J. K. P.,) Ezekiel Polk, (the grand-father of J. K. P.,) Ezekiel Polk, (the grand-father of J. K. P.,) &c.

This monstrous, fabrication is here thoroughly. tion of Independence, more than a year prior to increased violence, if she remain out of the Union. to emigrate to the new and beautiful reg ness in making this charge. Its refutation by the records of the country will cause public sentiment to react tremendously against them, and in they suffer from her competition, as Alabama they suffer from her competition, as Alabama little for a very little time, (an effect which our content of the same region. It were to admit for the sake of the argument, that they suffer from her competition, as Alabama little for a very little time, (an effect which our content of the same region. It were to admit for the sake of the argument, that they suffer from her competition, as Alabama little for a very little time, (an effect which our content of the same region. It were to admit for the same region in the region of the regi respondent greatly modifies in its force, because of but this is a fair and equal competition—no fayet it is understood on all hands, that our sla flicted on either side. But keep her out of the Union—and above all, let her be on terms of incotton and sugar planters in Texas can manually side of the control of the co The Whig is constantly claiming great timacy with England—let the tide of emigration more profit by them, and, therefore, will give more for them than we can make by retain terprise and capital crowding into that country and an increased demand for labor, because of

A VOTER OF WARWICK

The Coons, (Wings they are not, but of